FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

PWs Returned to Allies

To Be Set Free Jan. 23

Indian custodial forces in Korea's demilitarized zone returned 14,209 anti-Communist Chinese* & 7,582 anti-Red North Korean war prisoners to their Allied captors Jan. 20-21.[1]

None of the 349 pro-Red PWs in Indian custody were turned over to the Communists because the Red command had failed to tell the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. whether it would accept them.

U.S. Gen. John E. Hull, Allied commander, said in a Jan. 16 letter to Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman, that all PWs returned to the UN command would be freed as civilians Jan. 23. The Koreans were to remain in South Korea. The Chinese were to go to Formosa.[2]

The Communist command told Thimayya Jan. 20 that it considered the PW return illegal. The Red press called the operation a "mass kidnapping" and said the prisoners were being turned over to ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee & Natl. Chinese Pres. Chiang Kai-shek for torture.

104 Reds Repatriated

During the transfer, 72 Chinese & 32 Koreans asked for repatriation and were sent to the Communist side. The Indians assured all PWs a free choice by checking them singly and informing each prisoner that this was his last chance to go home.[3] After completion of the PW delivery, the anti-Red compounds still had 8 Koreans being held on murder charges, several others as witnesses & 93 Korean & Chinese anti-Communists who had asked to be sent to a neutral nation rather than to South Korea or Formosa.

*UN command figure. The Indians said they delivered 14,227 Chinese. It was assumed that some PWs either were not checked by Allied officials or had slipped away before delivery was completed.

(80 Chinese & 47 North Koreans had chosen to return to communism as a result of "explanation" interviews by Red teams last October thru December. 277 Chinese & 93 North Koreans had requested repatriation without "explanations.")[4]

Indian Decision Questioned

Hull charged in his Jan. 16 letter to Thimayya that the NNRC had "defaulted" on its responsibilities by refusing to release the PWs to civilian status Jan. 23. He labeled the return of the prisoners before Jan. 23 a "failure" by the commission fully to discharge its duties. He said the UN command was accepting them only because of "humanitarian consideration" and to insure their freedom under the armistice agreement.

Thimayya, announcing Jan. 14 his decision to return the PWs, had disclosed that "the final say" had been the Indian command's. He insisted that "unilateral" release of PWs by either side would violate the truce.[6]

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Disputed Truce Clause

The UN Command based its plan to free anti-Red PWs in Korea on this clause in the armistice pact of July 27, 1953:

"The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall declare relief from P.O.W. status to civilian status of any P.O.W.'s who have not exercised their right to be repatriated and for whom no other disposition has been agreed to by the political conference within 120 days after the N.N.R.C. has assumed custody."

The UN held that this required release of the prisoners after Jan. 22 (end of the 120-day period). The Reds contended that the deadline did not apply because no political conference had been held.[5]

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The Swiss & Swedish members of the NNRC attacked Thimayya's statement & his previous remarks. They said he had given the false "impression" that his statements represented "the unanimous view of the commission, whereas in almost all cases they represented . . . the opinion of the chairman only or of a majority of the commission." Both Sweden & Switzerland approved the PW return, but the Swiss member asserted that Thimayya had "no right to declare the restitution of the prisoners dependent on the condition that no alteration in their status be made." The Swiss delegate said "the commission has never taken such a decision."[7]

Marines Drown off Inchon

28 U.S. Marines, weighed down with heavy packs, drowned in freezing waters off Inchon, South Korea Jan. 21 when their landing craft was rammed & sunk by a troopship carrying 1,000 anti-Communist Chinese PWs to Formosa. The Marines were part of U.S. forces guarding captives scheduled to be freed in Formosa. It was the U.S.' 2d worst naval disaster in the Korean war area.

UN Charges PW Detention

U.S. Maj. Gen. Julius K. Lacey, senior UN member of the Joint Military Armistice Comm., asked the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. Jan. 19 to investigate charges that the Communist command forcibly had kept Allied prisoners after the Sept. 24 deadline for turning them over to neutral custody. He asked that an investigating team inquire into reports that unwilling Allied PWs had been impressed into the 2d Co., 5th Battalion of the 103d Brigade near Sangwon, North Korea & into the 984th Battalion near Taejong.[8]

UN Session Plan Delayed

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian president of the UN Gen. Assembly, yielded Jan. 16 to Western protests against methods she used in proposing that the Assembly reconvene Feb. 9 on the Korean question.

In a cable from New Delhi to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, Mme. Pandit agreed to extend from Jan. 22 to Jan. 29 her deadline for replies

1—see p. 10B3 2—see p. 11B-C1 3—see p. 2F1 4—see Vol. XIII, 434A3 5—Vol. XIII 245G2-C3 6—see p. 10B-C3 7—see p. 10F3-11A1 8—Vol. XIII, p. 419B2 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

Week in Headlines

International

Unrepatriated PWs returned to captors in Korea; UN prepared to release over 21,000 as civilians.

Big 4 agreed on sites for first 3 weeks of Berlin parley; Molotov agreed to atom talks with Dulles.

French Union forces recaptured Laotian port of Thakhek.

Fanfani formed Italian Cabinet.

Yugoslavs disciplined Djilas.

Netherlands ratified EDC.

U.S. barred exports of surplus butter to Russia.

United States

Eisenhower sent unbalanced $65½ billion budget to Congress, proposed Govt. re-insurance of private health insurance plans.

Senate approved U.S. participation in St. Lawrence Seaway.

Hawaiian, Alaskan statehood bills merged in Senate committee.

Gen. Motors announced $1 billion expansion, predicted no slump.

Nash, Hudson auto firms merged.

A&P settled anti-trust case.

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from member nations on whether to call a session. She also retreated from her original stand, which the U.S. challenged Jan. 15, that failure to reply should be counted as consent (concurrence of a majority—31 nations—was needed to reconvene the Assembly). She left it up to Hammarskjöld, and he announced Jan. 16 that failure to reply would not be considered consent.

The U.S. officially informed Hammarskjöld Jan. 15 that it could not decide by Jan. 22 whether it wanted a Feb. 9 Assembly session on Korea. Other Western nations told him informally that they were in the same position. The 5-nation Soviet bloc, however, agreed to a session.[1]

U.S.-ROK Pact Approved

The U.S.-South Korean mutual defense treaty was approved unanimously by the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Jan. 19 after it voted that the pact provided for U.S. armed aid only in cases of "external armed attack" on South Korean territory. The treaty was ratified by a unanimous vote of South Korea's Natl. Assembly Jan. 15.[2]

Japanese Ship Use Defended

The Tokyo newspaper *Sangyo Keizai* said Jan. 19 that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had used Japanese minesweepers manned by Japanese Coast Guardsmen in the Korean war and that the vessels had supported U.S. troop landings in Wonsan harbor, Korea in Oct. 1950. It quoted Sanjo Oku, ex-commander of the Japanese Coast Guard, as saying this "violated international law." MacArthur in New York Jan. 19 denied that it was illegal. He said the vessels were used under terms of Japan's surrender "to clear Wonsan harbor against suspected old Japanese mines laid against the American Navy [in] World War II."[3]

Rhee Hints ROK Action

ROK Pres. Rhee told newsmen in Seoul Jan. 16 that unless something was done to unify Korea by "the end of 180 days after Oct. 26"—the day negotiations started to arrange a Korean political (peace) conference—his Govt. "will feel free to take any action we feel necessary."

Rhee said he had been misunderstood when he was quoted Dec. 16 as saying he would give a conference, no matter when it started, 90 days to unify Korea peacefully. "There must be a time limit," he said.[4]

Dr. Karl Hong Ki, director of the ROK Public Information Office, said later Jan. 16 that correspondents had misrepresented Rhee in saying he had set an Apr. 23 deadline (180 days after Oct. 26) for independent ROK action to unify Korea. Rhee was "trying to point out . . . that we cannot wait forever" but he "specifically refused to set any definite date," Karl declared.[5]

(Rhee Jan. 16 proposed Philippine Pres. Ramón Magsaysay as leader of the international fight against communism in the Far East.)[6]

Korea Roundup

UN Korean Reconstruction Agency announced in Seoul Jan. 15 that it had spent $49 million in 1953 on aid to South Korea and that $30 million worth of supplies had been delivered already.[7] . . . **West German Govt.** turned over to the U.S. Jan. 17 a 400-bed hospital unit as a contribution to the U.S. for UN use in Korea. . . . **Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.**, U.S. delegate to the UN, said in Washington Jan. 19 that 3 nations (names withheld) that wanted to send troops to help the UN command in Korea had been prevented from doing so by "a mistaken decision in the Pentagon." The decision, he said, was that Allied nations must pay in dollars (which the 3 nations did not have) for their troops' clothing & transportation.[8] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor awards** (posthumous) announced by U.S. Marine Corps Jan. 19: Cpl. Hugh Lee Phillips of Hapeville, Ga. & Sgt. Daniel Paul Matthews of Van Nuys, Calif.[9]

BIG 4 RELATIONS

Agree on Berlin Conference

Allied & Soviet deputies agreed Jan. 16 to alternate the first 3 weeks of the forthcoming Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference between West & East Berlin. The compromise, reached after a 10-day deadlock:

The talks were to start Jan. 25 in the Allied Control Authority Bldg., U.S. zone, and remain there for the first week. The 2d week's sessions were to be held in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin. The ministers were to return to the ACA Bldg. for the 3d week. Location of additional meetings would "depend upon the course of the conference," the 4-power announcement, issued Jan. 17, said.

Allied spokesmen said this partial concession to Soviet demands (that half of the sessions be held in the East zone) was made to insure the conference's start on Jan. 25.[10]

EDC, Indo-China Deal Barred

The French Cabinet agreed Jan. 20 to reject any proposal offering peace in Indo-China at the cost of abandonment of the European Army plan. Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, asking for full authority to act for France in the Berlin talks, said he opposed any bargain with Russia that would endanger the EDC in exchange for "an illusory promise" of peace in Indo-China. Although not all the Cabinet ministers favored EDC or continued fighting in Indo-China, they backed Bidault's approach to the Big 4 conference.[11]

Dulles Warns Vs. Red Tactics

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles cautioned Jan. 19 that Russia's "real purpose" in participating in the Berlin conference might be an attempt to delay French ratification of the European Defense Community pact. His remarks at a closed session of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. were reported by Rep. Robert B. Chiperfield (R., Ill.), committee chairman.

According to Chiperfield, Dulles also said: he expected the conferees to exchange views on "unification of Germany & the liberation of Austria"; there was a possibility that "other participants" might discuss "certain situations" in the Far East.

Dulles told a news conference the same day that the talks would be futile if Russia continued attempts to divide and weaken the Western Allies. If the Russians came to the meeting "in a constructive mood," the Allies would be "responsive" and the Berlin talks "could have large historical significance," he said. But if the Reds pursued their familiar "tactics of division," "we will all have wasted our time," Dulles added.[12]

Molotov Accepts Atom Talks

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov said Jan. 19 he would be "pleased" to discuss the Eisenhower atomic pool plan with State Secy. Dulles while both were in Berlin for the Big 4 Ministers conference.

The announcement came from the U.S. State Dept. after Dulles & Soviet Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin had a 2d talk on time, place & agenda for the projected atomic plan negotiations.

Dulles said his talks with Molotov would cover only procedural matters and would not involve the substance of Pres. Eisenhower's proposal.[13]

Britain Lifts Some Secrecy

Britain lifted much of the secrecy from its non-military atomic energy program Jan. 17. The Govt.-published booklet, *Britain's Atomic Factories*, reported: the atomic energy industry was worth "scores of millions of pounds sterling"; it was hoped that within 20 years all the nation's electricity could be generated by atomic power; British scientists had designed & proved "more advanced types" of A-weapons than those in production.[14]

(Britain became the first nation Jan. 7 to ratify a UNESCO pact creating a European Org. for Nuclear Research and providing for construction of an international laboratory near Geneva for non-military, non-secret research. The treaty had been signed by 12 nations, was to come into force when ratified by nations contributing 75% of the organization's budget.)[15]

(The pro-Communist Electrical Trade Union called strikes of "indefinite" duration Jan. 20 at 4 British atomic research plants & other construction jobs where electrical building firms had rejected demands for higher pay. The action halted work on atomic plants at Aldermaston, Capenhurst, Harwell & Calder Hall. The union had called a 24-hour walkout at the plants

1—see p. 11B2 2—11E-F2 3—Vol. XIII, 130E 4—XIII, 426E3 5—XIII, 434D3 6—XIII, 391C3 7—p. 11F2 8—XIII, 178E 9—p. 11F2 10—10C2 11—10F2, 1E2 12—9C3 13—10A3 14—Vol. XIII, 397B1 15—XII, 71D

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Jan. 18. The struck electrical firms retaliated with a one-day lockout Jan. 19. The strike also affected 2 RAF bases & oil refineries at Ellesmer & Coryton.)[1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Indo-China Developments

French Union forces reoccupied Thakhek on the Mekong River without opposition Jan. 20. The Laotian river port on the Thailand border had been overrun by Communist-led Viet Minh rebels in December in a drive which cut Indo-China in 2. The recapture was made by a landing party that sailed up the river from Savannakhet and by an armored & infantry column that left Seno Jan. 18.[2]

French hq. announced Jan. 16 the liberation of 300 Viet Minh PWs who had pledged never again to fight the French Union or Viet Nam.[3]

U.S. Bars Butter to Russia

The U.S. Commerce Dept. refused Jan. 19 to license the export of 40 million pounds of butter to Russia by Dwayne Andreas of Mankato, Minn., who sought to buy the butter from U.S. Govt. surplus. No mention was made of his application for permission to export 7 million pounds of cottonseed oil to Russia. The Agri. Dept. said Andreas had bid less than the world market price of 46¢ a pound for the butter and that no bids under 50¢ a pound were considered. Andreas contended his offer equaled the world price.

Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks said Jan. 15 he would not approve any application which would permit the sale of U.S. butter to Russia "at a considerably lower price than that paid by American housewives."[4]

Trade with Reds Decreases

Commerce Secy. Weeks reported Jan. 14: during the 12 months ended Sept. 30, the Commerce Dept. received 5,754 applications for licenses to export $2,022,885 worth of goods to Iron Curtain countries, approved 4,265 (export value: $1,732,590); value of U.S. exports to the Soviet bloc Jan. 1-Sept. 30 was $28,700,000 (1952 exports: $39,500,000) as against total U.S. exports in the 9-mo. period of $3,305,000,000 ($1,724,700,000 to Western Europe); the U.S. imported $1 million worth of goods from the Soviet bloc in the 9-mo. period as against total imports of $11,861,100,000 ($2,067,600,000 from Western Europe), 1952 imports from the Reds in Jan.-Sept. totaled $1,100,000.[5]

(Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen said Jan. 9 that increased trade with East Europe would help push democratic ideas through the Iron Curtain and might even improve political relations with Russia. He noted that West European recovery had reached the point where increased East-West trade in non-strategic goods could be profitable economically. But, he said, he still opposed trade with Red China.)[6]

(Marshall MacDuffie, N.Y. lawyer who toured Russia recently, said Jan. 13 that Russia wanted to buy substantial amounts of U.S. machinery for output of food & consumer goods).[7]

(The U.S. Commerce Dept. Jan. 14 lifted restrictions against trade with Hong Kong & "friendly" nations in many items rated non-strategic, including rubber goods, farm machinery, wool, coal, paper, stoves.[8] The recent Red Chinese-Indonesian trade agreement made public Jan. 16 offered Indonesian rubber, tin & 31 other commodities to China. Indonesia was offered 15 Chinese items, including machinery, chemicals, textiles, paper.)[9]

Dutch Complete EDC Vote

The Netherlands became the first nation to complete ratification of the European Defense Community treaty when the Dutch First Chamber (upper house) approved it Jan. 20 by a vote of 36-4. (Status of EDC ratification in other countries: the Belgian lower house had approved it; France, Luxembourg & Italy had not yet begun formal ratification procedures; both houses of the West German Parliament had voted for the plan, but final ratification was delayed by a pending test of its validity under the West German constitution.)[10]

NATO to Get Robot Bombers

The U.S. Air Force announced Jan. 15 that 2 squadrons of Martin B-61 Matador pilotless jet bombers would be sent to West Germany this year "for use in NATO defense." The Matador, launched by a rocket engine and powered in flight by a J-33 Allison engine, was designed for tactical use in support of ground forces. It reportedly could carry an atomic warhead.[11]

Britain Adopts Belgian Rifle

British Prime Min. Churchill said Jan. 19 that a 9.2-lb., Belgian-designed .30-caliber self-loading rifle would be adopted as the standard infantry weapon for British forces. The Belgian weapon used the .30 caliber bullet recently adopted as NATO standard.[12]

Dulles Asks UN Veto Curbs

6 changes in the UN Charter suggested Jan. 18 by State Secy. Dulles in a statement to a special U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. studying possible UN charter revision:

(1) Transfer greater responsibility for maintenance of peace & security from the Security Council, where a veto could paralyze action, to the Gen. Assembly, where there was no veto.

(2) Eliminate the Security Council veto on admission of new members & peaceful settlement of disputes.

(3) Use a system of weighted voting, taking into account population, resources & other factors, to strengthen the Assembly's ability to carry out its responsibilities and prevent "nations . . . unable to assume serious military or financial responsibilities" from putting those responsibilities on other countries.

(4) Create a special, permanent organ, similar to the Trusteeship or Econ. & Social Council, to deal with development of atomic & other mass-destruction weapons.

(5) Revise standards for admission, suspension & expulsion of members. (Dulles said Red China could not be admitted to the UN because it did not "respect the elemental decencies of international conduct." Vice Pres. Nixon, in reporting Jan. 8 to State Dept. officials on his recent Far Eastern tour, was said to have opposed recognition of Red China.)

(6) Strengthen the UN Charter's provisions on development & codification of international law.

Dulles said the UN had prevented a 3d World War and the organization, "as it is, is better than no United Nations at all."[13]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EISENHOWER PROGRAM

Budget Sent to Congress

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a budget message submitted Jan. 21 to let the Govt. spend $65.57 billion in fiscal 1955 (the 12 months beginning July 1, 1954). He estimated Govt. revenues at $62.642 billion, the deficit at $2.928 billion. This would raise the public debt to $273 billion.

Pres. Eisenhower told Congress that the 1955 budget, "the first prepared entirely" by his administration, continued last year's progress in cutting Govt. spending. It therefore justified nearly $5 billion in tax cuts already made & to be recommended, he said. "Without tax reductions, a budget surplus was in sight" for fiscal 1955.

The President requested authority to incur $56.3 billion in new obligations during fiscal 1955. Revised estimates showed that the Truman Admin.'s original request for $71.8 billion in new obligational authority in fiscal 1954 had been cut to $60.7 billion by the Eisenhower Admin. Pres. Eisenhower said his administration had cut a total of $15.5 billion in new obligational authority & $12.3 billion in expenditures since it took office.

Revised estimates put fiscal 1954 expenditures at $70.902 billion, receipts at $67.628 billion and the deficit at $3.274 billion. Actual Govt. spending in fiscal 1953 amounted to $73,982 billion, receipts $64.593 billion, the deficit $9.389 billion.

The budget provided for reducing accumulated unexpended balances of prior appropriations from $78.7 billion as of June 30, 1953 to $66.6 billion by June 30, 1954 and to $54.1 billion by June 30, 1955.

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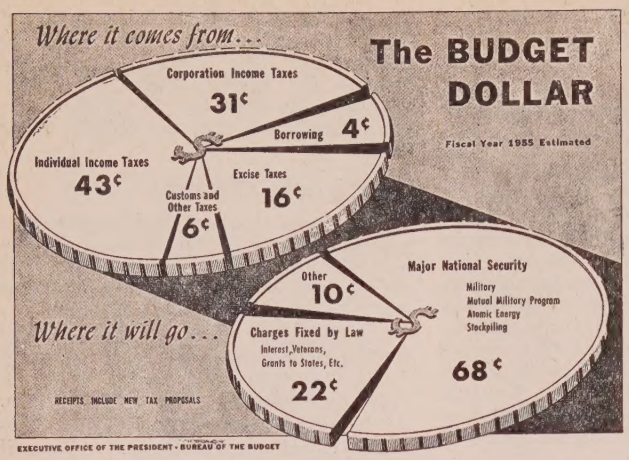

Chart prepared by Budget Bureau shows allocations by percentage of receipts & expenses in fiscal 1955.

The President said the 1955 budget "marks the beginning of a movement to shift to state & local governments and to private enterprise federal activities which can be more appropriately & more efficiently carried on in that way." He said there was adequate provision for strengthening defenses of the U.S. & friendly nations. He requested authority to start "new & advanced work on the peacetime uses of atomic energy" and funds for social security expansion, housing programs, aid to education, conservation work & "for encouraging the expansion of adequate health & hospital care for our people."

NATIONAL SECURITY REQUESTS

Reflecting Admin. dependence on airpower as the major factor in U.S. military planning, the 1955 budget called for the largest airpower expenditures since World War II.

$16.209 billion was requested for the Air Force alone. This was more than 36% of the $44.86 billion budgeted for all "major national security programs" (Defense Dept. military functions, mutual military program, atomic energy, stockpiling of strategic materials). The overall defense request, which was $3.861 billion less than the $48.721 billion provided in fiscal 1954, represented "the largest single element of reduction" in Govt. spending.

The major national security requests (in millions):

	Expenditures	New obligational authority
Direction & coordination	$13	$13
Other central activities	562	548
Army	10,198	8,236
Navy	10,493	8,236
Air Force	16,209	11,206
Proposed legislation	100	1,108
Mutual military program:		
Present programs	3,575	.....
Proposed legislation	700	2,500
Atomic energy	2,425	1,366
Stockpiling	585	.....
Totals	**44,860**	**34,859**

Armed strength was scheduled to be cut "from the present level of more than 3.4 million to approximately 3.3 million by June 30, 1954 and a little over 3 million by June 30, 1955."[1]

Despite money & manpower cuts, the President insisted that "our security is being strengthened — not weakened." The budget, he said, was "based on a new concept" and aimed "at providing a strong military position which can be maintained over the extended period of uneasy peace." It was a shift from previous planning "based on several successive assumed fixed dates of maximum danger, which were extended from time to time with procurement & personnel plans focused to achieve maximum readiness by each such date."[2]

Under budget plans, the 33,000 active Air Force, Navy & Marine planes (about 1/3 of them jets) were to be increased in 3 years to more than 40,000 (more than ½ jets). The AF was to have 137 wings (126 combat wings); the Navy 16 carrier air groups, 15 anti-submarine squadrons; the Marines 3 wings. $8.31 billion in expenditures & $4.399 billion in obligational authority was scheduled for new planes in 1955 (out of $14.546 billion in expenditures, $7.303 billion in new obligational authority for all major military procurement).

The budget also earmarked $990 million in expenditures and $1.15 billion in obligational authority for ships, and $1.35 billion in expenditures ($1.352 billion obligational authority) for research & development. ($68 million for civil defense was included in the housing & community development budget.)

According to the budget message, U.S. allies, by combining mutual military aid with their own resources, were able "to equip & train an equivalent of 175 army divisions, about 220 air force squadrons, nearly 1,500 naval aircraft, over 440 naval vessels.

Besides recommending record expenditures for the expanding atomic program, the President revealed that he would propose amendments to the Atomic Energy Act to: (a) "encourage wider participation by private industry & by other public & private groups" in developing atomic energy's peaceful uses; (b) permit more exchange of classified information with the nation's allies; (c) "permit the transfer of fissionable material to friendly nations" to aid their peacetime atomic power development.[3]

TAX REVISION PROPOSALS

Pres. Eisenhower recommended "25 important tax revisions" to remove serious tax hardships & complications and to reduce "the tax barriers to continued economic growth."

But he reiterated his rejection of further immediate tax cuts and his recommendations that (a) "the reductions in the general corporate income tax be deferred for 1 year"; (b) Congress cancel excise tax cuts scheduled for Apr. 1 (including those on liquor, tobacco, autos & gasoline); (c) "any adjustments in the other excise taxes be such as to maintain the total yield which we are now receiving from this source." The proposed tax revisions:

Let parents claim children under 18 as dependents (if the children are truly supported by

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET

(Amounts in millions. Periods are fiscal years ending June 30, 1953, 1954 & 1955.)

RECEIPTS—	1953 (actual)	1954 (existing)	1954 (existing & proposed)	1955 (existing & proposed)	1955 (enacted, proposed & to be proposed)
Indiv. income taxes	$32,478	$33,433	$33,433	$30,908	$30,323
Direct corp. taxes	21,595	22,809	22,809	19,694	20,264
Excise taxes	9,992	10,038	10,227	9,221	10,239
Employment taxes	4,998	5,530	5,530	6,301	6,417
Estate & gift taxes	891	955	955	955	955
Customs	613	590	590	590	590
Miscellaneous	1,857	2,312	2,312	2,454	2,454
Subtotal	**72,424**	**75,667**	**75,856**	**70,123**	**71,242**
Deduct:					
Appropriation to Fed. old-age & survivors' ins. fund	4,086	4,600	4,600	5,369	5,469
Appropriation to R. R. retirement fund	625	640	640	640	640
Refunds	3,120	2,988	2,988	2,644	2,491
Total budget receipts	**64,593**	**67,439**	**67,628**	**61,470**	**62,642**
EXPENDITURES—					
Natl. security	50,274	48,721	48,721	44,060	44,860
Veterans	4,327	3,972	4,190	4,223	4,223
Intl. affairs & finance	2,656	2,248	2,249	1,515	1,885
Soc. security, welfare & health	1,910	1,889	1,947	1,684	1,807
Housing & community dvpt.	2,118	2,346	2,357	1,900	1,903
Educatn. & gen. research	277	276	278	217	223
Agri. & agri'l resources	6,448	8,087	8,087	6,749	6,752
Natural resources	1,499	1,346	1,349	1,323	1,337
Transportation & communication	4,474	4,360	4,446	4,271	4,277
Finance, commerce & industry	1,205	1,151	1,151	917	917
Labor & manpower	284	267	267	260	282
Gen. govt.	1,444	1,171	1,178	1,121	1,164
Interest	6,583	6,600	6,600	6,875	6,875
Reserve for contngencies	.....	.....	75	.....	150
Total budget expenditures	**83,499**	**82,434**	**82,895**	**75,115**	**76,655**
Deduct applicable receipts*	9,225	11,993	11,993	10,845	11,085
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	—292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net budget expenditures	**73,982**	**70,441**	**70,902**	**64,270**	**65,570**
DEFICIT	**9,389**	.....	**3,274**	.....	**2,928**

THE PUBLIC DEBT

	1953 actual	1954 est.	1955 est.
Debt at beginning of yr.	$259,105	$266,071	$269,750
Addition due to deficit	9,389	3,274	2,928
Other changes†	—2,423	+405	+322
Debt at end of yr.	266,071	269,750	273,000

*Receipts of "public enterprise funds" (some Govt. corporations, the postal service & other revolving funds) which come primarily from outside the Govt. †Caused by trust & Govt. corporation operations, Treasury cash balance changes & changes in clearing account for outstanding checks, etc.

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their parents) regardless of whether the children earn more than $600 annually (current maximum).

Extend the income-splitting privilege to widows & widowers with dependent children and to single people who support dependent parents.

Let foster children & children in process of adoption be claimed as dependents.

Give tax allowance for: (1) cost of caring for children of working widows, widowers, mothers; (2) medical expense in excess of 3% of income (now 5%); double the maximum ceiling (currently $1,250 for a single person, $5,000 for a family).

Make it clear that employes will not be taxed for employers' contributions to medical & hospital insurance and sick-benefits plans. Set a $100-a-week limit on tax-free sick-benefits payments.

Make it easier to get tax allowance on employers' pension plans. Give an employe's surviving widow or child same tax treatment on his pension as the employe would haxe received. Restrict pension trusts similarly to tax-free foundations.

Set taxes on annuities on the basis of the life expectancy of those receiving them.

Make a start toward ending "double taxation" on dividends by "allowing stockholders a credit against their own income taxes." Start the credit at 5% in 1954, raise it to 10% in 1955, 15% thereafter. Exempt the first $50 in 1954, the first $100 in 1955 and thereafter.

Provide more optional ways in which those required to file estimated tax returns can estimate taxes without penalty for underestimate. Set penalties at 6% interest on deficiencies.

Change the Mar. 15 filing date to Apr. 15.

Liberalize tax treatment by depreciation by allowing more freedom in selecting methods of accounting for depreciation.

Give companies the option of capitalizing or writing off research & development costs.

"Make the Govt. assume the burden of proof that a [corporation's] retention of earnings is unreasonable" before imposing the penalty tax.

Simplify taxation of partnerships.

Give small corporations the option to be taxed as partnerships and "certain partnerships . . . the option to be taxed as corporations."

Simplify laws of reorganization.

Extend the carry-back of losses from the current one year to 2 years.

Allow farmers to deduct up to 25% of gross income for soil conservation expenses.

Allow prepaid income to be taxed when earned rather than when received. Allow reserves for known future expenses.

Tighten the law to end abuses in use of multiple corporations by one enterprise. Remove, in 3 years, the penalty tax on consolidated returns & intercorporate dividends.

Allow greater tax relief to income from foreign investments, especially with respect to taxes paid to foreign countries.

Require corporations to start making advance payments on their income taxes in Sept. & Dec. of the taxable year. Start this with payment of 5% of the amount due for the year in 1955; raise it to 25% in 1959 & later years.

Simplify provisions covering assessments, collections, interest & penalties, the statute of limitations, other administrative provisions.

Rewrite the Internal Revenue Code.

Debt Limit Rise Asked

The President renewed his request for increasing the $275 billion limit on the public debt. He called it imprudent "to operate the huge business of the United States Govt. in such a straitjacket as the present debt limit." He predicted that "there will be no way of operating within the present debt limit" during July-Dec. "when tax receipts are seasonally low."[1]

Health Message

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Jan. 18 to provide Govt. reinsurance for private health insurance plans.[2]

In a health message which rejected "socialization of medicine," the President reported that good medical care was unavailable to many Americans. Where available, "its costs are often a serious burden," he said. "Major, longterm illness can become a financial catastrophe" for a normal family.

'National Health Goals'

The President listed 2 "national health goals": (1) "The means for achieving good health should be accessible to all"; (2) "the results of our vast scientific research . . . should be broadly applied for the benefit of every citizen."

He discussed these proposals "to bring us closer to these goals":

Reinsurance. "I recommend . . . a limited federal reinsurance service to encourage private & nonprofit health insurance organizations to offer broader health protection to more families [by reinsuring] the special additional risks involved in such broader protection. It can be launched with a capital fund of $25 million provided by the Govt., to be retired from reinsurance fees." "The Govt. need not & should not go into the insurance business to furnish the protection which private & nonprofit organizations do not now provide."[3]

Current Programs. The Public Health Service should continue technical assistance to states, industrial hygiene work and other field projects through which it helps control "health hazards on the farm, in industry & in the home." It should strengthen its research activities, including those of its Natl. Institutes of Health, its new sanitary engineering laboratory in Cincinnati (to be dedicated in April) and its research grants to states, localities & to private institutions.[4] "Continued support" should go to Children's Bureau programs for maternal & child health and crippling diseases.

Grants-in-Aid. A new "simplified" formula of federal grants-in-aid would be "based on 3 general criteria": (1) aid in inverse proportion to states' financial capacity and related to "degree of need"; (2) aid, in proportion to population, to extend & improve health & welfare services provided by the programs; (3) a set-aside of part of the aid to support "unique projects of regional or national significance which give promise of new & better ways of serving the human needs of our citizens."

Aid to Disabled & Hospitals

Pres. Eisenhower made these further recommendations to improve 2 of the grant-in-aid programs:

Rehabilitation. Grants should provide, "under state auspices": (a) "specialized training for the professional personnel" needed in an "expanded program" for rehabilitating the disabled and to foster research into "ways of overcoming handicapping conditions"; (b) "clinical facilities for rehabilitative services in hospitals" & elsewhere. "We should encourage state & local initiative in [developing] community rehabilitation centers & special workshops for the disabled."

Hospitals. "A program of matching state & local tax funds & private funds [for building] nonprofit hospitals where these are most needed is . . . essential." For illnesses which need not be treated in costly & "elaborate" general hospitals, facilities could be provided by amending the Hospital Survey & Construction Act to authorize added aid in building: (a) hospitals for chronic cases, (b) "medically supervised nursing & convalescent homes" (c) "rehabilitation facilities for the disabled," (d) "diagnostic or treatment centers for ambulatory patients."

The President recommended that the Federal Govt. help states pay for surveys of their needs.

Health Problem & Progress

Pres. Eisenhower warned that "much (a) in the past half-decade the aver- remains to be done" to improve American health despite such advances as: age U.S. life span rose from 49 years to 68 and deaths from infectious disease dropped from 676 per 100,000 to 66; (b) maternal deaths per 100,000 live births since 1916 dropped from 622 to 83 and the number of babies who died in their first year declined from 10% to less than 3%.

He cited these current problems: Cancer killed 224,000 Americans last year, would kill "25 million of our 160 million people unless the present cancer mortality rate is lowered."[5] Diseases of the heart & blood vessels took over 817,000 lives annually. Over 7 million Americans suffered from arthritis & rheumatic diseases.[6] 22,000 lost their sight, 100,000 became diabetics each year. 2 million disabled Americans "could be, but are not, rehabilitated"; present rehabilitation programs returned only 60,000 each year "to full & productive lives" whereas 250,000 more were disabled annually. 10 million Americans "will at some time in their lives be hospitalized with mental illness."[7]

The Northeast had 159 doctors for every 100,000 persons, the West 126, North Central area 116, South 92.[8] Hospital beds per 1,000 persons ranged from 10-11 in some states to 4-5 in others.[9] 10% of American families spent more than $500 a year for medical care. About 6% of Americans reporting incomes under $3,000 spent almost 1/5 of their gross income for medical & dental care. The nation's hospital bill exceeded $9 billion a year —"an average of nearly $200 a family"—and "is rising."[10]

Reaction & Other Views

Congressional reaction to the message was largely favorable.

Ex-Chrmn. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) of the Senate Health Legislation Subcom. said, however, that the message "does not go far enough" and was "vague in some vital aspects," ignoring aid to medical education & local public health units.

Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Amer. Med. Assn. president, said private health plans could handle the problem if "let alone." He predicted that reinsurance might put some private companies "out of business."[11]

Chrmn. Charles A. Wolverton (R., N.J.) of the House Commerce Com. lauded the message. Wolverton, who had introduced health reinsurance legislation in 1950, assailed AMA criticism of national health proposals during hearings on his bill Jan. 12. He charged that the AMA failed to offer any solution but branded proposals of others as "socialized medicine." He said that "even in England" "almost all opposition" to socialized medicine "had disappeared."[12]

(Wolverton's legislation, generally considered as carrying out the Eisenhower plan, would set up a Govt. reinsurance corporation that would pay ⅔ the cost of any individual's claims

1—see p. 4F1 2—4C2; Vol. XII, 329D 3—Vol. XIII, 68C; XII, 412D-F 4—XIII, 133E 5—XIII, 350D3, 140C-D 6—XIII, 6G 7—XIII, 370E2 8—XIII, 191A 9—XIII, 207P 10—XIII, 68C 11—XIII, 83G 12—XII, 178A

in excess of $1,000 a year. Subscription rates would be adjusted "in terms of the subscriber's income." Subscribers would pay $1 a day & up toward their own hospital expenses. Private health plans would pay 75% of the cost of doctors' visits [excluding the first] for up to 12 calls in 12 months.)

(The Comm. on Financing of Hospital Care recommended in an unpublished report disclosed Jan. 16 that hospitalization be linked with social security & unemployment insurance so that it could be provided for all who needed it regardless of ability to pay. The commission, sponsored by the Amer. Hospital Assn., was headed by Pres. Gordon Gray of North Carolina U. Its study took 2 years, cost $556,000.)

GENERAL

Senators Back Seaway, Alaska

A measure authorizing U.S. participation with Canada in building the St. Lawrence Seaway was passed by 51-33 Senate vote and sent to the House Jan. 20. The vote was 25 R., 25 D. & one ind. for; 18 D. & 15 R. against.[1]

The Hawaiian statehood bill was amended in the Senate Interior Com. Jan. 19 by an 8-7 vote calling for simultaneous admission of Alaska to statehood. This was done by the switch of one vote—that of Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R., Ida.).[2]

(A bill to increase the 1954 cotton planting allotment to 21,379,342 acres [from 17,910,448 ordered by Agri. Secy. Benson] was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to joint conference committee Jan. 12 to iron out differences with a 22½ million-acre bill passed by the House in 1953.)[3]

GM Expansion Counters 'Slump'

General Motors announced Jan. 19 it would carry out a $1 billion expansion of its production capacity during 1954-55 to meet increased consumer demands and "underwrite its confidence in continuing prosperity." GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, addressing a meeting of industrialists in New York, said the expansion expressed "a measure of faith in our country." "With the end of controls," he asserted, "the initiative now has passed to private industry" and it must "accept the challenge of building . . . an economy that will continue to be sound & dynamic." He said the new expansion would increase GM's post-World War II capital investment to $3 billion.[4]

Nash, Hudson Merge

The Nash-Kelvinator Corp. & Hudson Motor Car Co. announced their merger Jan. 14 as the American Motors Corp. and became the 4th largest firm in the industry (after GM, Ford, Chrysler). The new company planned to produce Nash & Hudson cars and Kelvinator & Leonard electrical appliances. Pres. George W. Mason of Nash became American president & board chairman. Pres. A. E. Barit of Hudson became an American director & consultant.[5]

Would Use Surplus Abroad

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson revealed Jan. 18 an Administration plan to use $1 billion worth of Govt.-owned surplus farm products for foreign aid in the next 3 years (proposed in Pres. Eisenhower's budget message Jan. 21). The plan was labeled a "temporary" measure to aid "friendly countries" & accomplish U.S. "foreign policy objectives." Benson, appearing before the Senate Agriculture Com., admitted under questioning Jan. 19 that the State Dept. feared "dumping" of U.S. surplus commodities would upset world markets. But he said there was no intention of "giving away" the entire $1 billion worth and he felt "most" of it could be sold.

(Benson said Jan. 18 that Govt. stocks of surplus dairy products were rising "at an alarming rate." He reported that the Govt. bought 13½ million lb. of butter & 9 million lb. of cheese Jan. 1-14, nearly as much as total purchases in the previous 2 months, he said.)[6]

A&P Case Settled

A civil anti-trust suit brought by the Govt. in 1949 against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. was settled in New York Jan. 19 by compromise agreement. The Govt. agreed to let the 6,000-store A&P retail chain remain intact. The company agreed to dissolve its Atlantic Commission Co. subsidiary which had acted in a dual capacity by buying from A&P suppliers, selling to A&P competitors.[7]

Bricker Compromise Sought

Senate Republican leaders disclosed Jan. 19 they were working on a "new approach" to the controversial Bricker Amendment to avoid a rift between rightwing Republicans & the Eisenhower Admin. The proposed compromise would eliminate the Bricker proposal giving Congress power to "regulate" Presidential executive agreements with other nations. Instead, Article 6 of the Constitution would be revised to make clear that no treaty was greater than a law of Congress, with both subject to the Constitution itself.

Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said Jan. 19 the "Executive Branch" was giving "careful and, I believe, favorable" consideration to the new plan. But Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) denounced it as "entirely unacceptable."[8]

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State Dept. disclosed Jan. 20 that departmental investigation had found no evidence to support a charge by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) that State Dept. employes had engaged in a $150,000 "shakedown" of a friendly Govt. in 1947.[9] (Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor said in New York Jan. 19 that McCarthy would be "destroyed" by disclosure of the "truth" about his charges of spying at Ft. Monmouth.)[10] . . . Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.) accused Arthur H. Dean in a Senate speech Jan. 14 of supporting "appeasement" of & "collaboration with Red China. He assailed Dean as ex-"official spokesman" of the Red-tainted Inst. of Pacific Relations. Dean, who headed U.S. efforts to arrange a Korean peace conference, denied the charges and said they were inspired by Alfred Kohlberg & the China lobby. He said he had quit the IPR Feb. 5, 1952 after a former IPR research associate refused to answer Senate committee questions.[11]

FOREIGN

Italian Cabinet Formed

Wide World
FANFANI

Amintore Fanfani, 45, leftwing Christian Democrat, formed a new Italian Govt. Jan. 18. He had led the party revolt which overturned Giuseppe Pella's Cabinet Jan. 5.[12]

Fanfani, a former economic history professor, had served as Agriculture & Interior Minister and was considered a "New Dealer." He was Italy's youngest premier since Mussolini. His Cabinet, sworn in Jan. 19 (all Christian Dems. except one independent indicated by *):

Forgn. Affairs—Attilio Piccioni; **Interior**—Giulio Andreotti; **Justice**—Sen. Michele de Pietro; **Budget**—Sen. Ezio Vanoni; **Finance**—Sen. Adone Zoli; **Treasury**—Sen. Silvio Gava; **Defense**—Paolo Emilio Taviani; **Public Instruction**—Egidio Tosato; **Public Works**—Sen. Umberto Merlin; **Agri.**—Sen. Giuseppe Medici; **Transport**—Bernardo Mattarella; **Posts & Telecom.**—Gennaro Cassiani; **Indsty. & Comce.**—Salvatore Aldisio; **Labor**—Luigi Gui; **Forgn. Trade**—Prof. Giordano dell'Amore*; **Merchant Marine**—Ferdinando Tambroni; **Without Portfolio**—Pietro Campilli (for Southern Italy Fund); Sen. Umberto Tupini (bureaucratic reform).

Yugoslavs Depose Djilas

Yugoslav Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas, 42, was ousted from all Communist Party offices Jan. 17 by the CP Central Com. in Belgrade for having advocated less party discipline & more individual expression. Pres. Tito, to whom Djilas had been a top-ranking political aide & potential successor, rebuked Djilas for having caused "unrest" and tried to "achieve liquidation of the League of Communists [Yugoslav CP], restoration of capitalism & Western democracy & anarchy."

(Djilas, in recent articles, also accused wives of some Yugoslav leaders of snobbery, charging that they shunned Vilena Vrajakova, bride of Army Chief of Staff. Gen. Petko Dapcevic, because she was not a World War II partisan. He assailed the morals of some of the other wives.)

Djilas said after a 2-day party trial he accepted the criticism. Tito promised a purge by "mild" methods of others in the party guilty of Djilas' line of thinking. (Djilas retained temporarily the Presidency of Parliament to which he was elected Dec. 25.)[13]

1—see p. 3G3 2—Vol. XIII, 443C2 3—XIII, 430A3 4—4G2; XIII, 395D1 5—7D1 6—19C1, 12A2, 6C3 7—IX, 302P 8—XIII, pp. 371E1, 211L, N-P 9—XIII, 298C1 10—XIII, 414F1 11—p. 1G2; XIII, 411B2, 288B2 12—p. 5D2 13—p. 5G3

ARTS & SCIENCE

High Court Voids Film Bans

The U.S. Supreme Court, by unanimous decision Jan. 18, overruled New York's ban on the French film *La Ronde* (as immoral) and Ohio's suppression the U.S.-made film *M* (on grounds that it incited to crime). The court implied its opinion that neither state had a law defining standards by which the films were censored. (The court did not rule on arguments offered by defenders of the films that all movie censorship prior to public exhibition was unconstitutional.)[1]

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U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. said Jan. 16 that inquiry had disproved a theory that radioactivity caused the deaths of 1,000 sheep lost last year by Utah stockmen whose grazing lands were in the vicinity of the Nevada atomic test area.[2]

Anti-polio vaccine developed by the Natl. Foundtn. for Infantile Paralysis was banned in Illinois Jan. 15 by the state Health Dept. pending further evidence that it would not be harmful.[3] . . . **Vickers - Armstrong** announced in London Jan. 15 it was building a big jet transport designed to carry 100-150 passengers on trans-ocean trips at speed of up to 600 mph. It was scheduled for completion in mid-1955.[4]

NEW BOOKS

The Death of Kings. By Charles Wertenbaker. Struggles over power & ideals within top echelon at major newsmagazine. Jan. 18. (Random House, 478 pp., $3.95)*

The Great Iron Ship. By James Dugan. Career & misfortunes of huge ship "Great Eastern" in 1858-89. BOMC Feb. co-choice. Jan. 20. (Harper, 272 pp., $3.50)†

The Greek Passion. By Nikos Kazantzakis. Greek community in Turkish-ruled Asia Minor ostracizes homeless band of compatriots. Jan. 8. (Simon & Schuster, 432 pp., $4)*

Scotland's Burning. By Nathaniel Burt. Prep-school life from viewpoint of boy, 14. Jan. 14. (Little, Brown, 300 pp., $3.50)*

The Second Tree From the Corner. By E. B. White. 87 pieces of comment, reminiscence, humor, satire & verse, mostly from The New Yorker. Jan. 18. (Harper, 253 pp., $3)†

A Sergeant Named Batista. By Edmund A. Chester. Biog. of Cuban strong man. Jan. 11. (Holt, 276 pp., $3.50)†

Tomorrow! By Philip Wylie. American cities under Russian atomic attack. Jan. 14. (Rinehart, 372 pp., $3.50)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Caine Mutiny Court Martial. Drama by Herman Wouk about mutiny trial of U.S. naval officer; adapted from court-martial episode in his novel "The Caine Mutiny." Presented by Paul Gregory. Directed by Chas. Laughton (succeeded Dick Powell, original director, who said he withdrew due to difference with actor Henry Fonda over interpretation of a scene). Starring Fonda, John Hodiak, Lloyd Nolan; with Russell Hicks, Chas. Nolte, Stephen Chase, Ainslie Pryor, Robt. Gist, Eddie Firestone, Herbert Anderson, Paul Birch. Jan. 20 at Plymouth. (7-0-0)§

Coriolanus. Seldom-produced Shakespearean tragedy about people's rejection of soldier hero in early Rome. Staged by John Houseman. Presented by T. Edw. Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Robt. Ryan, John Emery, Mildred Natwick, Will Geer, Paula Laurence, Jos. Holland, Alan Napier, John Randolph, Jack Bittner. Jan. 19 at off-B'way Phoenix. (5-0-1)§

Closed

South Pacific, Jan. 16 after 1,925 performances (since Apr. 7, 1949). Only longer run by a Broadway musical: 2,246 perf. of "Oklahoma!" in 1943-48. Both were Rodgers & Hammerstein productions. [See Vol. IX, p. 119N]

evidence that it would not be harm-

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [see p. 6B3] 1—see p. 6D2; Vol. XII, 314F, 195H 2—13C3 3—XIII, 379B1 4—16D1 5—XIII, 248G3 6—XIII, 387E3 7—XIII, 413E1 8—p. 15F2 9—7D2 10—XIII, 387E3 11—XIII, 299F2

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Colleges Back Korean Vets

The Assn. of Amer. Colleges, meeting in Cincinnati Jan. 12-14, passed a resolution asking that Korean War veterans be given the same educational benefits as were given veterans after World War II. (Korean veterans were receiving $110-$160 monthly allowances as students but paid their own tuition & expenses. World War II veterans received monthly allowances and the Govt. paid up to $500 on their tuition directly to colleges.)[5]

The AAC praised Pres. Eisenhower for his atomic pool proposal and U.S. business & industry for its "growing" support of higher education. New AAC officers (Jan. 13): Chancellor R. H. Fitzgerald of Pittsburgh U. was elected president; Pres. Theodore A. Distler of Franklin & Marshall became exec. director on retirement of Dr. Guy E. Snavely, who had held the post for 17 years.

In speeches to the AAC conference: **More religious education was urged** Jan. 12 by Episcopal Presiding Bishop Henry K. Sherrill[6] & Roman Catholic Archb. Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati. Dr. Carter Davidson, Union College president, assailed "McCarthyism" Jan. 13 but upheld Congress' "right to make investigations" and exclusion of Communists from U.S. colleges.

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U. of Pittsburgh received a $15 million grant for medical education Jan. 18 from the A. W. Mellon Educational & Charitable Trust, Richard King Mellon Foundation and Sara Mellon Scaife Foundation.[8] . . . **Georgia** Gov. Herman Talmadge swore in Jan. 18 a state commission (created by act of the state Gen. Assembly) to study means of preserving racial segregation in Georgia schools in event of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling against it.[7] . . . **Methodist Church's Women's** Division of Christian Service, at a conference in Buck Hill Falls, Pa., Jan. 18-19, condemned "incompetent" Congressional investigators who applied "un-American" & "communism" to "anything they consider undesireable."[9] . . . **Pontifical Yearbook** of the Roman Catholic Church issued Jan. 18 reported these world totals: 300 prelates, 293 residential metropolitan sees, 1,147 residential episcopal sees, 882 titular (non-residential) archiepiscopal & episcopal sees, 475 missionary districts where Catholic hierarchy had not been established. . . . **Episcopal** Bishop Norman B. Nash of Massachusetts said Jan. 18 he would accept statements made "orally & in writing" by Revs. Joseph F. Fletcher & Kenneth DeP. Hughes of Cambridge that they were not Communist Party members or under CP discipline, as charged in Congressional hearings.[10]

OBITUARIES

Léon Bailby, 86, French journalist & publisher, ed. 1905-32 of Paris newspaper *L'Intransigeant,* founder of newspaper *Le Jour* and magazine *Match;* Jan. 19 in Paris.

Robert Shawmut Barton, 60, writer on Lincoln; Jan. 15, Foxboro, Mass.

Sir Ernest Benn, 78, chrmn. Benn Bros. pblshg. firm, crusader for free enterprise; Jan. 17, Oxford, Eng.

John Jervis Bernard, originator of British soccer pool betting system in 1921; Jan. 16, Brockley, Eng.

Don (Uncle Don) Carney, 57, star of children's radio shows 1930s-'40s; Jan. 14, Miami (heart disease).

Maria d'Annunzio, 94, Princess of Montenevoso, widow of World War I poet-soldier hero Gabriele d'Annunzio; Jan. 18, Gardone Riviera, Italy.

William Henry Dennis, 66, Canadian Senator, pblshr. Halifax *Chronicle Herald, Mail Star;* Jan. 18, Ottawa.

Clementine Duchene de Vere Sapio, 89, star Met. Opera & concert soprano at turn of century; Jan. 19 in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Prof. Leonard E. Dickson, 79, Chicago U. mathematician; Jan. 17 in Haringen, Tex.

Amin Didi, 42, ex-pres. of Maldive Islands Republic; Jan. 19 on Male Atoll of injuries received in a demonstration against him. (Didi, deposed & banished to Doonidu Island last September, escaped Dec. 31 to Male, principal Maldive atoll.)[11]

Dr. Everett I. Evans, 44, authority on burns, atomic radiation; Jan. 14, Washington (heart attack).

Harry S. Feller, 62, ex-pres. of Zionist Org. of America; Jan. 18 in New Brunswick, N.J.

John Hamilton Fyfe, 60, naturalist, magazine illustrator; Jan. 16 in Memphis, Tenn.

Col. Frederic S. Glover, 74, ex-pres. Timken-Detroit Axle, Reo Motor; Jan. 13 in Detroit.

Ashbel Green, 84, N.Y. Stock Exchg. secy. 1928-36, foe of crooked "bucket shop" brokers; Jan. 18, New York.

Sydney Greenstreet, 74, English Shakespearean actor who became star "fat man" villain in movies; Jan. 18 in Hollywood of diabetes.

Dr. Clarence Hawkes, 84, blind poet, author, naturalist; Jan. 19 in Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Herman Hoepker-Aschoff, 71, pres. of West German, Fed. Const. Court; Jan. 15 in Karlsruhe.

Lansing W. Hoyt, 69, GOP leader who backed Gen. MacArthur for pres. in 1944, '48, '52; Jan. 12, Milwaukee.

Sir Noel Brooks Livingston, 72, lawyer, first pres. Jamaican Legis. Council; Jan. 17, Kingston, Jamaica.

6th Duke of Montrose (James Graham), 75, marine engineer who claimed to have designed first aircraft carrier (World War I *Argus*); Jan. 20 in Drymen, Scotland.

Walter Edwin Peck, 67, Oxford-educated Bowery habitué, onetime

Columbia U. professor, authority on Shelley; Jan. 15 in New York.

Leonid Prasalov, Russian soil expert; death annc'd Jan. 17, Moscow.

Mikhail Prishvin, 80, Russian writer of short novels & folk stories; death reported Jan. 17 in Moscow.

Col. Leo B. Roberts, 66, engineer & explorer, expert on ports & rivers; Jan. 16, Pt. Washington, N.Y.

Paul Scardon, 79, actor & director in silent films; Jan. 18 in Fontana, Calif.

Frank Shay, 65, writer specializing in sea stories whose Greenwich Village press published early works of Eugene O'Neill, Edna St. V. Millay; Jan. 14 in Wellfleet, Mass.

Matvei F. Shkiryatov, 70, chrmn. of Soviet CP Central Com. commission on party control, rated one of 15 top-ranking Soviet politicians; death annc'd Jan. 19 in Moscow.

Claude Terrail, 71, owner of Tour d'Argent restaurant in Paris; Jan. 15 in Paris.

SPORTS

Tennis Code Liberalized

The U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn., meeting in New York Jan. 16, revised its code on amateurism by adopting more lenient rules of the Intl. Lawn Tennis Fed. observed by other countries. The new rules provided that (1) players over 21 may work for sporting goods concerns and (2) high school & college students & professors may serve as paid tennis instructors without losing amateur standing. The USLTA also approved a proposal by Sidney B. Wood Jr. to stage a televised round-robin tournament (involving the 10 top-ranking U.S. players) over a 35-week period.[1]

Winners

Bridge. Intl. contract bridge tournament in Monte Carlo: won Jan. 14 by U.S. team of Ben O. Johnson of Spartanburg, S.C., Douglas Steen & Lewis Mathe of Los Angeles, Donald Oakie of San Francisco, Milton Ellenby & Wm. Rosen of Chicago and Clifford Bishop of Detroit.[2]

Football. Natl. Football League All-Star game in Los Angeles Jan. 17: East 20, West 9.[3]

Golf. $10,000 Bing Crosby tourney at Pebble Beach, Calif.: won Jan. 17 by E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, 44, of Ardmore, Okla., for $2,000. . . . $7,500 Panama open at Panama City: won Jan. 17 by Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. . . . Sea Island (Ga.) women's open: won Jan. 17 by Louise Suggs, 30, of Atlanta, for $875.

Horse Racing. $47,700 Tropical Handicap at Coral Gables, Fla. Jan. 15: won by Brookmeade Stable's Capeador, Ken Church up, for $34,650.

Skiing. Norge Ski Club jump at Fox River Grove, Ill. Jan. 17: won by Art Tokle, 30, of Chicago.[4]

Speed Skating. Men's world title meet at Sapporo, Japan: won Jan. 18 by Russian team. Boris Shilkov of Russia won the individual title.[5]

Track. O'Reilly Mile of Mass. K. of C. games in Boston Jan. 16: Josy Barthel, 26, of Luxembourg defeated Fred Wilt to win in 4 min. 10.3 sec.[6]

Roundup

Thomas H. (Tom) Connolly, 83, retired Jan. 13 as umpire-in-chief of the American League. He was succeeded by Cal Hubbard. . . . **Michigan State** Jan. 15 promoted football coach Clarence L. (Biggie) Munn to athletic director to succeed retiring Ralph H. Young July 1. Line coach Hugh (Duffy) Daugherty became head football coach.[7] . . . **Harry Brecheen**, 39, of the AL Baltimore Orioles retired as a pitcher Jan. 16 to become a full-time coach. . . . **Empire City Racing Assn.** of New York, which had used tracks of other racing groups in recent years, withdrew Jan. 18 from racing for this year. . . . **Wayne (Curly) Smart**, under suspension by the U.S. Trotting Assn. because of a horse-doping case in Michigan, was rated Jan. 19 as top harness racing driver in 1953 (first 89 times, 2d 46, 3d 16 in 226 races for percentage of .530).

Bill Mihalo of Detroit set a world record of 10 min. one sec. for a 1½-mi. walking race in Detroit Jan. 16. . . . **Sports Car Club of Amer.**, meeting in Chicago Jan. 16, elected Chas. Moran of Rye, N.Y. as president. . . . **British Amateur Athletic Assn.** announced Jan. 19 it had accepted invitations to send track & field teams to meets in Krakow (Poland) July 26 & Bucharest (Rumania) Sept. 26. BAAA team mgr. Jack Crump reported that Iron Curtain countries now showed "a great deal of good will as far as sport is concerned."[8]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

At least 68 persons were reported killed & 145 injured when volcanic Mt. Merapi in east-central Java erupted Jan. 18-20. Most casualties occurred in the villages of Bojalali, Purkawarta & Ambarawa when they were engulfed in clouds of volcanic ash. . . . New Alpine avalanches Jan. 12-14 in Austria, Switzerland & Germany raised the number of known dead since Jan. 10 to 149. Austrian toll: 120 dead, 10 missing.[9] . . . The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. reported Jan. 14 that "catastrophes" (accidents taking 5 or more lives) caused 1,800 deaths in the U.S. last year. The report listed more than 450 persons killed in 13 tornadoes.

Plane Crashes

All 16 passengers & crewmen were killed Jan. 14 when a Philippine Airlines DC-6 enroute from Manila to London exploded & crashed near Rome's Ciampino airport. . . . USAF Maj. Henry S. Beukema, 29, son-in-law of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, was killed Jan. 20 when his F-84 Thunderjet crashed near Langley Field, Va. . . . Toll in the F-86 Sabrejet crash Jan. 12 at Long Beach, Calif. rose to 8 Jan. 13.[10]

Crime News

Leonard Moscovitz, 36, San Francisco realtor, was rescued unharmed by San Francisco police Jan. 19 from kidnappers who had held him for ransom since Jan. 16. Harold Jackson, 57, & Joseph Lear, 43, ex-private detectives, were arrested for the kidnapping. Lear was caught at a phone booth from which he allegedly made calls demanding $300,000 ransom. The press & radio kept a self-imposed silence about the kidnapping Jan. 16-19 so as not to alarm Moscovitz' abductors while police were trying to trace their ransom messages. Moscovitz was found in a house allegedly rented by the kidnappers as a hideaway.

Gerald T. Lambkins, 19, of St. Joseph, Mo., was sentenced in Kansas City Jan. 15 to a 5-year federal prison term for attempting to extort $50,000 from the Greenlease family after the kidnapping of Bobby Greenlease.[11] . . . **Henri Seguin**, 29, committed suicide by taking poison Jan. 18 in a Cornwall, Ont. prison shortly before he was to be hanged for the murder of Leonard Hurd of Maxwell, Ont., operator of a fleet of taxis. . . . **Joseph Kuykendall** was acquitted Jan. 14 in Omaha, Neb. of charges that he beat his wealthy wife Ardath to death in 1953. Testimony at the trial cast doubt on the supposition that she was murdered. . . . **Dr. Roy K. Marshall**, scientist & radio-TV commentator on science programs, was indicted Nov. 18, 1953, on charges of sending obscene letters to teen-age girls, it was revealed in federal court in Philadelphia Jan. 12. Marshall was currently undergoing psychiatric tests in a mental institution.

Juvenile delinquency cases will involve "about 1,000,000 children" during the next 12 mos., Dep. U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers estimated Jan. 14 before a Senate Judiciary Subcom. studying teenage crime. Education Comm. Samuel Brownell told the subcommittee Jan. 16 that 385,000 children were "legally delinquent" (referred to juvenile courts) in 1952. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare, told the inquiry Jan. 16 that the Federal Govt. could deal best with juvenile delinquency by supplying guidance of states.[12]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Married: actress Marilyn Monroe, 29, & ex-N.Y. Yankee baseball star Joe Di Maggio, 39; Jan. 14 in San Francisco (2d for both).[12]

Divorced: singer Johnnie Ray, 26, by Marilyn Morrison Ray, 23; Jan. 14 in Juarez, Mexico on grounds of incompatibility.[14]

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